Domains of barriers to TB care		
I. Economic barriers		
	a.	Health services costs
		i. User fees for health services
		ii. Required purchases (i.e. drugs, supplies, etc.)
	b.	Access to services
		i. Transportation to health services
		ii. Accommodation while seeking health services
		iii. Subsistence while seeking services
	c.	Opportunity costs
		i. Lost income while seeking health services
		ii. Lost productivity while seeking health services
		iii. Lost time while seeking health services
II.	Geo	ographic barriers
	a.	Remoteness of patients from health services
	b.	Terrain/climate impeding access to health services
III.	Soc	cial/cultural barriers
	a.	Stigma
		i. Disease-related (HIV, TB, etc.) stigma
		ii. Poverty/class/gender-related stigma
	b.	Health illiteracy and related behavior
		i. TB-related illiteracy
		ii. General health and hygiene-related illiteracy
	c.	Lack of knowledge about health services
	d.	Traditional beliefs and practices
		i. Traditional health-related beliefs
		ii. Utilization of traditional health services
IV.	Hea	alth status barriers
	a.	TB disease severity
	b.	Disease co-infection (HIV, etc.)
	c.	Diagnosing difficulty due to prevalence of other infections with overlapping symptoms
		(malaria, HIV, etc.)
V.	Hea	alth system barriers
	a.	Resources
		i. Drugs
		ii. Supplies
		iii. Infrastructure
		iv. Government support
		v. Biohazard safeguards for staff
	b.	Human resources
		i. Training of staff
		ii. Workload faced by staff
		iii. Reliability and motivation of staff
	c.	Specific service implementation
		i. TB-suspect screening
		ii. Sample collection and evaluation
		iii. Counseling and patient education
	d.	Coordination and administration of services
		i. Staff allocation among services
		ii. Clinic leadership
		iii. Communication and coordination between services
		iv. Patient navigation through services

- v. Capacity for patient follow-up and community outreach
- vi. Referrals
- vii. Record keeping